

Hats

Straw hats are also shaped by blocking after the pieces of straw are woven together. Hats made of such materials as woven cloth, leather, or plastics are manufactured from pieces cut from a pattern. Cloth or leather hats are made by sewing the pieces together. Plastic pieces are usually heated and then pressed onto a mold to form a hat. The finished hats are inspected and sent to the buyers, who distribute them to the stores that ordered them.

History

No one knows when people first wore hats. The first coverings for the head were probably worn for protection from the climate. People in cold climates may have worn fur hoods 100,000 years ago.

Through the centuries, people also wore hats to indicate their social status. In ancient Egypt, for example, the nobility wore crowns as early as 3100 B.C. The ancient Greeks and Romans also wore hats to designate status.

By the A.D. 1300's, people began to wear hats increasingly for decoration. This practice resulted in a large variety of hats and frequent changes in hat styles. People in one region sometimes adopted the hat styles of another. During the 1300's and 1400's, for example, women in Western Europe wore a type of hat that resembled a turban. They adopted this style from the headgear worn by people who lived in the Middle East and the Orient.

A craftsman named Zadoc Benedict established the first hat factory in the United States in 1780 in Danbury, Conn. In 1851, John Nicholas Genin, a New York City manufacturer, made the first soft felt hats for women.

During the 1900's, hat styles varied more widely than ever before. In the 1920's, women wore a drooping, bell-shaped hat called the *cloche*. In the 1930's, they switched to the *harlequin hat*, which had a wide, up-turned brim. A variety of hats were worn in the 1940's and 1950's. During the 1960's, hats lost some popularity in the United States among both women and men. But hats regained much favor throughout the nation in the 1970's.

MARION LILLARD

See also CLOTHING (Traditional Costumes); DERBY; FEZ; HELMET; STETSON, JOHN B.

HATCH. See SHIP (General Cargo Ships).

HATCH ACT. See AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

HATCH POLITICAL ACTIVITIES ACT is a law that limits the political activities of United States government employees. Congress passed the act in 1939 and added a major amendment in 1940. The 1939 act prohibits most federal employees from taking an active part in political campaigns. The 1940 amendment extends these provisions to most state and local employees in federally funded projects. The 1940 amendment also set limits on campaign contributions by individuals, but the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 removed overall ceilings (see ELECTION CAMPAIGN).

The Merit Systems Protection Board, a federal agency, administers provisions of the Hatch Political Activities Act. The act was named for its sponsor, Senator Carl Hatch of New Mexico.

PAYSON S. WILD

HATCHER, RICHARD GORDON (1933-), became one of the first black men to win election as mayor of a major United States city. Hatcher, a Democrat, was first elected mayor of Gary, Ind., in 1967.

Hatcher was born in Michigan City, Ind. He worked his way through college and graduated from Indiana University and the Valparaiso University School of Law. In 1959, Hatcher moved to Gary and began practicing law in nearby East Chicago, Ind. He worked for civil rights causes in Gary and helped found Muigwithania, a local black political organization. From 1961 to 1963, Hatcher served as a deputy prosecutor for Lake County, Indiana. He was elected to the Gary city council in 1963.

Hatcher ran for mayor of Gary in 1967 in spite of opposition from local Democratic Party leaders. He waged an uphill fight to win the Democratic primary election and then won an unexpected victory in the general mayoral election. Blacks cast most of the votes that Hatcher received, but many white voters also supported him.

CHARLES V. HAMILTON

HATCHETT, CHARLES. See NIOBIUM.

HATHAWAY, ANNE (1555 or 1556-1623), was the wife of William Shakespeare. She was born in Shottery, near Stratford, England, the home of the poet. She married Shakespeare in 1582, when she was 26 years old and he was 18. They had three children, Susanna, Judith, and Hamnet. Her cottage home in Shottery is kept as a memorial.

HELEN E. MARSHALL

See also SHAKESPEARE, WILLIAM.

HATHOR, HATH aur, sometimes **ATHOR**, was the ancient Egyptian goddess of heaven. She was also goddess of joy, music, and love. She helped at childbirth and protected children. Sometimes she was described as *The Lady of Terror*, who destroyed the enemies of the Sun God. Hathor was often represented as a cow. See also MYTHOLOGY (Egyptian [picture]).

I. J. GELB

HATSHEPSUT. See EGYPT, ANCIENT (The Early New Kingdom).

HATTERAS, CAPE. See CAPE HATTERAS.

HATTO. See MOUSE TOWER.

HAUPTMANN, HOWPT mahn, GERHART (1862-1946), a German author, won the Nobel prize for literature in 1912. His plays are outstanding examples of naturalistic literature. They portray human beings as suffering creatures who act according to their basic drives. Their drives bring them into conflict with environment.

Hauptmann was born in Silesia, a former province in eastern Germany. He first gained fame for his plays *Before Sunrise* (1889) and *The Weavers* (1892). *The Weavers*, perhaps his most famous play, describes the plight and revolt of exploited workers in Silesia. Hauptmann used naturalistic language even in his comedies *The Beaver Coat* (1893) and *The Rats* (1910). His other works include the poem *The Assumption of Hannele* (1894), mythological and historical plays, and prose works. His best prose works include *Flagman Thiel* (1888) and *Till Eulenspiegel* (1928).

WALTHER L. HAHN

HAUSA, HOW suh, are a black people of West Africa. The approximately 7 million Hausa make up an important cultural and political group in northern Nigeria and southern Niger. Most of them are Muslims.